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THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION OF THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE COUNCIL

The National Catholic Welfare Council has recently organized a Bureau of Education which includes several phases of work, generally carried on by the Boards of Education of the Council of Church Boards of Education. Mr. Arthur C. Monahan, formerly connected with the U. S. Bureau of Education, has been made Director of this Bureau, the offices being located at 1314 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia.

The function of the Bureau is included within the larger function of their united action as set forth by Archbishop Hanna in addressing the National Council of Catholic Men in San Francisco, January, 1921. In this address Archbishop Hanna said:

“Our plan is the uniting of all our forces together that we may work nationally; our plan is the putting of our ideals into our national life, which we have not done sufficiently in the past; the putting before our people the great truths that will save our civilization. We hope to do this by the banding of our men in every place, first as a diocesan union; then as a union of organizations; then as a union in the parishes in every place of our district.

“And may we, united in one great, noble body, with the ideals of Jesus Christ before us and the ideals of our mighty country beckoning us on, help to bring back this big old world to that love and brotherhood which ought to be ours; to that fulness of life, liberty and freedom that is the American ideal; and above all, to that dream that fills all hearts today, the dream of peace and of unity and of love.”

The Bureau of Education of the N. C. W. C. is now distributing to those especially interested digests of state laws and regulations on the certification of teachers for each state. Mr. Monahan advises that “There seems to be a decided opinion among Catholic educators that the teachers in all private and parochial schools, whether required by law or not, should hold the same legal certificates required of public school teachers, so that without waiting for legal compulsion, they are taking the necessary steps to have their teachers certified.”

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae was recently merged with the Southern Association of College Women and the two organizations are henceforth to be known as the American Association of University Women. Mrs. Gertrude S. Martin, of Ithaca, N. Y., who has for years been the Executive Secretary of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, continues as the Executive Secretary of the new Association.

The Eighth Conference of the Association of Alumni Secretaries in combination with the Association of Alumnae Secretaries and the Alumni Magazines Associated was held from May 19 to 21, 1921, at Cornell University.

Dr. Abraham Flexner and Mr. Trevor Arnett of the General Education Board, Dr. Clyde Furst of the Carnegie Foundation, Dr. S. P. Capen of the American Council on Education, and Dr. George F. Zook, of the U. S. Bureau of Education, have written cordial letters of appreciation of the research work now being carried on and published by the Council of Church Boards of Education and the Association of American Colleges.

The faculties of Northwestern, Vanderbilt, Brown, and other universities and many colleges are making intensive studies of their curricula, following the method devised in the office of the Council and Association.

The U. S. Military Academy at West Point reports that approximately ninety per cent of the enrolled cadets express church membership or preference. The Protestant Episcopal Church ranks first, followed in order by the Methodist Episcopal and the Roman Catholic, which have the same number, and the Presbyterian, U. S. A.

A student who entered Brown University as an agnostic has recently written this declaration of faith:

"If living with men rather than living beside them, if learning that a spirit grows by pledging itself to seek God, if knowing that continuous seeking means continuous finding, if these things be religion then we have it here in abundance, and compared with this all else that I have found at Brown is as nothing."

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

Babson's Reports contain a striking deliverance on CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

"The need of the hour is not more factories or materials, not more railroads or steamships, not more armies or more navies, but rather more education based on the plain teachings of Jesus. The prosperity of our country depends on the motives and purposes of the people. These motives and purposes are directed in the right course only through religion. Legislation, bounties, or force are of no avail in determining man's attitude toward life. Harmony at home and peace with the world will only be determined in the same way.

Religion, like everything else of value, must be taught. It is possible to get more religion in industry and business only through the development of Christian education and leadership. *With the forces of evil backed by men and money, systematically organized to destroy, we must back with men and money all campaigns for Christian education.*

We are willing to give our property and even our lives when our country calls in time of war. Yet the call of Christian education is today of even greater importance than was ever the call of the army or the navy. I say this because we shall probably never live to see America attacked from without, but we may at any time see our best institutions attacked from within.

I am not offering Christian education as a protector of property, because nearly all the great progressive and liberal movements of history have been born in the hearts of Christian educators. I do, however, insist that the safety of our sons and daughters, as they go out on the streets this very night, is due to the influence of the preachers rather than to the influence of the policemen and law makers. Yes, the safety of our nation, including all groups, depends on Christian education. Furthermore, at no time in our history has it been more greatly needed.

We insure our houses and factories, our automobiles, and our businesses through mutual and stock insurance companies, but the same amount of money invested in Christian education would give far greater results. Besides, Christian education

can insure what no corporation can insure—namely, prosperity.

As the great life insurance companies are spending huge sums on doctors, scientific investigations, and district nurses to improve the health of the nation, so we business men should spend huge sums to develop those fundamental religious qualities of integrity, industry, faith, and service, which make for true prosperity. *I repeat, the need of the hour is—not more factories or materials, not more railroads or steamships, not more armies or navies—but rather more Christian education. This is not the time to reduce investments in schools and colleges at home, or in Y. M. C. A. and similar work in China, Japan, Russia, or South America. This is the time of all times to increase such subscriptions.*”

HONORARY DEGREES

A condensed statement of Pres. Ferry’s statement on honorary degrees, read at the last meeting of the Association of American Colleges has been approved by the National Conference Committee on Standards as follows:

“Academical Degrees were originally instituted for this purpose, That men eminent for Knowledge, Wisdom, and Virtue, who have highly merited of the Republic of Letters and of the Common-Wealth, shall be rewarded with the Honors of these Laurels.” (From the diploma of the degree of Doctor of Laws, granted by Harvard University to George Washington, on April 3, 1776.)

“The practice (of conferring honorary degrees) appears on the whole to contribute to the sum of human happiness.”

PRESIDENT LOWELL.

1. Degrees in course should be awarded only when the full catalogue requirements, or clearly demonstrable equivalents, have been met.

2. The same work, in whole or in part, should never be counted toward two degrees in liberal arts.

3. *Nunc pro tunc* degrees are generally undesirable, and should be very rarely conferred.

4. The number of recipients of honorary degrees in any institution should in each year be strictly limited. The ratio